compound, than the third syllable from the end. This is the case if the quantity of the last syllable be short; if it is long, the accent may recede only as far as the second syllable from the end. It will at once be recognized that this secondary law often shifts the accent of the emphatic word in a compound to a different syllable from the one upon which it originally rested. For instance, myrío-stóma would in prehistoric Greek have become myrío-stoma, like the Sanskrit sáhasra-mukha of almost the same meaning quoted above. But, in the earliest records we have, Greek had already completed the shifting due to the law of recessive accent, and therefore we find myrió-stoma. So also caryo-sporá, if it had occurred in early Greek, would have been caryo-spora. The latinization of most of the mycological words of this type reduces the number of clear examples for illustration.

When the foundation word is more than three syllables in length, or has a long final syllable, it is evident that the law of recessive accent must withdraw the emphasis completely from the preceding dependant word. An example of this is poly-céphalum, which would have been polý-cephalum in prehistoric Greek, from the elements polý-cephalé, which naturally had to undergo such a compromise when they became united into one word. A still more apparent example is cylindro-céphalum; the first of its component parts is cylindro-, which likewise had to give up its accent entirely, since it preceded a three-syllabled word in the combination.

NEW SPECIES OE FUNGI FROM VARIOUS LOCALITIES.

J. B. ELLIS AND B. M. EVERHART.

SEPTORELLA* SORGHI E. & E. On leaves of Sorghum halapense, Tuskegee, Ala. (Prof. Geo. W. Carver, 383).

Perithecia gregarious on dry, dead areas of the leaves, superficial, globose, coarsely tubercular-roughened, subcarbonaceous, 80-100 μ diam. Sporules elongated-fusoid, slightly curved, 3-4-nucleate becoming faintly 3-4-septate, yellowish-hyaline, 40-55 x 2μ. Basidia very short.

MACROPHOMA ULMICOLA E. & E. On dead elm twigs, Riverside, Ill., November, 1902. (E. T. & S. A. Harper, No. 781.) Comm. Elam Bartholomew.

Perithecia thickly scattered, white inside, apex erumpent. Sporules globose or shortly elliptical, large 15-20μ in the longer

The genus Septorella was published in Hedwigia 1897, p. 241. The name is badly chosen, differing only in a single letter from Septoriella Oudemans, in his Contributions à la Mycol. Flora des Pays-bas, XIII, p. 52, but the fungus described by Oudemans is very different from the Septorella of Allescher, the perithecia in Prof. Oudeman's genus being enclosed in a dothideaceous stroma. The sporules in the species published by Allescher are smaller (18-22 x 1 μ) than in s. sorghi.

diameter. Probably the macrostylosporous stage of some Botryosphaeria.

DIAPORTHE (CHOROSTATE) CONGESTA E. & E. On dead limbs of Pirus americana. Sailors' Encampment, Mich., August, 1889. (E. T. & S. A. Harper, No. 784.) Comm. E. Bartholomew.

Stroma conic-globose, $\frac{1}{3}$ cm. diam., formed of the scarcely altered substance of the bark which is raised into subconical protuberances. Perithecia globose, $\frac{1}{3}$ mm. diam., lying in the bottom of the stroma and partly sunk in the subjacent wood, 20-30 in a stroma, abruptly contracted into slender necks which rise through the substance of the stroma, their obtuse slightly enlarged, hemispherical, papillate ostiola bursting through the epidermis in a densely crowded fascicle. Asci clavate-cylindrical, 60x6 μ. Sporidia 8 in an ascus, oblong-fusoid, subbiseriate, hyaline, 3-4- nucleate, becoming uniseptate, 11-13 x $2\frac{1}{2}$-3 μ.

SOLENOPEZIZA SYMPHORICARPI E. & E. On decorticated, weather-beaten limbs of Symphoricarpus sp., Steamboat Springs, Colo. July 15, 1902. (Comm. E. Bartholomew.)

Ascomata scattered, centrally attached, about 1 mm. diam., clothed with a dense coat of dark-brown, coarse, septate hairs, 3-4 μ diam. When fresh the ascomata open to slightly concave or nearly plane with the margin slightly incurved, nearly closed when dry. Asci clavate-cylindrical, subsessile, 50-60 x 6-7 μ, with filiform paraphyses. Sporidia biseriate, fusoid-oblong or subclavate oblong, becoming faintly uniseptate but not constricted.

When dry of about the same color as Peziza arida Phill. which it resembles but is not so distinctly hysteriform-incurved.

CIBORIA DALLASIANA E. & E. On a decaying log, Mt. Pocono, Pa. August, 1902. (Mrs. E. M. Dallas, No. 22.)

Ascoma shallow cup-shaped, nearly discoid, glabrous, margin entire, soon incurved, about 1 cm. diam., cartilagino-carnose, elastic, dirty grayish-white and faintly marked with radiating wrinkles extending from the summit of the stipe to the margin of the cup, disk rather darker, dull watery white, becoming liver-color. Asci cylindrical, 150 x 8-10 μ. Paraphyses about as long as the asci, mostly recurved and spatulate-swollen at the tip. Sporidia biseriate above, oblong-fusoid, slightly curved, subinequilateral, hyaline, filled with granular matter, 22-32 x 5-6 μ. Stipe slender, subequal, or slightly enlarged at base, concolorous, 1-$1\frac{1}{2}$ cm. x about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

HELOTIUM PARASITICUM E. & E. Parasitic on some old Valsa?, Harraby, Ontario, Canada, Sept., 1902. (E. T & S. A. Harper, No. 609.) Com. E. Bartholomew.

Stipitate, subcespitose or solitary, orange-yellow. Ascoma $\frac{1}{4}$-$\frac{1}{2}$ mm. diam., concave, glabrous, margin subacute, stipe central, short, not exceeding 1 mm. Asci clavate-cylindrical, 45-50 x

4-5μ, paraphysate. Sporidia subbiserate, ovate-oblong, hyaline, continuous, 4-4½ x 1¼-1½ μ.

This is different from Peziza sphaenicola Schw. which is described as strigose and brown with a white margin.

TREMATOSPHAERIA CLAVISPORA E. & E. On dead limbs of Artemisia tridentata, Steamboat Springs, Colorado, July, 1902. (Bethel 937.)

Scattered, superficial, easily deciduous, ovate-conical, not polished ½-¾ mm. high or broad. Asci clavate-cylindrical, stipitate, p. sp. 70-75 x 11-13μ, with abundant filiform paraphyses. Sporidia biseriate, clavate fusoid, slightly curved, 6-septate and slightly constricted at 2 or 3 of the middle septa, subhyaline at first, becoming yellow-brown. Seems easily distinct from any of the described species. The prominent conic-cylindrical ostiolum is soon deciduous, leaving the perithecia broadly perforated.

CUCURBITARIA TYPHINA E. & E. On dead stems of Rhus typhina, Harraby, Lake Resseau, Ont., Canada, Sept. 1902. (E. T. & S. A. Harper, No. 607.) Com. E. Bartholomew.

Perithecia subglobose, about ½ mm. diam., bursting through the bark 2-6 together. Ostiolum papilliform, inconspicuous, sometimes slightly compressed. Asci cylindrical, 120-150 x 15 μ, attenuated below into a stipe-like base, 8-spored. Paraphyses obscure or wanting. Sporidia uniseriate, oblong or oblong-elliptical, obscurely about 6-septate and muriform, scarcely constricted, straw yellow, 22-27 x 12μ, finally opake with the end cells subapiculate and hyaline.

The perithecia are of a firm texture and white inside. This differs from C. stenospora E. & E. on Rhus diversiloba in its broader sporidia.

SPHAERELLA (MYCOSPHAERELLA) CAESPITOSA E. & E. On leaves of Quercus virginiana, Meridan, Texas, Apr. 1901. (W. H. Long, No. 957.) Com. E. Bartholomew.

Hypophyllous. Perithecia minute (65-75μ), subconfluent-cespitose, 3-5 together forming a little tuft surrounded by the ruptured epidermis, the separate tufts collected in groups 1-3 mm. across. Asci subcylindrical, 35-40 x 5-6μ diam. Sporidia subbiseriate, oblong-fusoid, 1-septate, not constricted, 8-10 x 2½-3μ, hyaline.

SPHAERELLA (MYCOSPHAERELLA) SALICINA E. & E. On dead shoots of Salix cordata, Rooks Co., Kansas, May, 1902. (Bartholomew, 2949.)

Perithecia scattered or collected in little groups of 3-5, ovate, ¼-⅓ mm. diam., and a little more than that in height, seated on the surface of the inner bark, and raising and rupturing the thin epidermis to which they adhere and come off with it when the epidermis is peeled off. It is then seen that they are strongly collapsed from below. Asci (p. sp.) oblong, 40-45 x 8-10 μ.

Sporidia biseriate or oblike, oblong-fusoid, hyaline or with a yellowish tint, uniseptate in the middle and slightly constricted, 14-18 x 4-6μ.

METASPHAERIA SILPHII E. & E. On dead stems of Silphium integrifolium, Rooks Co., Kansas, May 1902. (Bartholomew 2951).

Perithecia gregarious, subcuticular becoming superficial when the cuticle falls away, ovate, rough except the upper part and the papilliform ostiolum, soon collapsing to cup-shaped, 150-200 μ diam. Asci cylindrical or clavate-cylindrical, 45-55 x 6-7 μ, rather abruptly contracted into a short, stipe-like base, paraphysate. Sporidia biseriate or oblike, fusoid-oblong, 2-3-septate, constricted at the septa, 12-16 x 3½-4μ, slightly brownish. In some perithecia the sporidia are 2-septate and in others all 3-septate.

CRYPTOVALSA PIRINA E. & E. On dead limbs of Pirus coronaria, River Forest, Ill. Oct. 1902. (E. T. & S. A. Harper, 600.) Com. E. Bartholomew.

Stroma effused, blackening the inner bark and the surface of the wood beneath. Perithecia ovate-globose, with thick, coriaceous walls, the inner cavity mostly less than ½ mm. diam., collected in valsoid groups (generally 4-8), with short necks, their entire or faintly sulcate, obtuse or subconical ostiola erumpent in an acutely elliptical or round disk which bursts out through short, transverse cracks in the thick epidermis. Asci polysporous, on long, slender pedicels, p. sp. 65-70 x 10-12 μ. Sporidia allantoid, yellowish, not strongly curved, 11-13 x 1½-2μ.

This differs from C. protracta (Pers.), C. nitschkei Fckl., and C. rabenhorstii (Nitsch.) in its ostiola being collected in an erumpent disk.

VALSELLA MINIMA NIESSL. Not. Kr. Pyr. p. 53. What we take to be this species has been sent by Prof. E. T. Harper, from Indiana, on Sambucus canadensis.

Stroma ½-¾ mm. diam., sunk in the inner bark which is uniformly blackened on the surface. Perithecia 3-6 in a stroma, angular from mutual pressure, white inside, minute, about 200 μ in diameter. Sporidia 8-10 x 1½-2μ. Ostiola scarcely penetrating the minute, white, farinaceous disk.

ANTHOSTOMELLA THYRIDIOIDES E. & E. On decorticated, weather-beaten limbs of Populus deltoides, Rooks Co., Kansas. July 1902. (Bartholomew 2969).

Perithecia gregarious, one or two together, globose, thin walled, sunk in the wood without any definite stroma and raising the surface of the wood into short, subelongated pustules pierced by the papilliform ostiola and blackened by the discharged sporidia. Asci clavate-cylindrical, 70-75 x 10-12μ, paraphysate. Sporidia oblong-cylindrical, continuous, brown, 15-22 x 4-6 μ Has the aspect of Thyridium.

MYRMAECIUM FRAXINEUM E. & E. On dead limbs of Fraxinus viridis (?). River Forest, Ill. Oct. 1902. (E. T. & S. A. Harper, 599.) Com. E. Bartholomew.

Perithecia ovate-elliptical, 100-125μ diam., slightly sunk at first in a soft, whitish stroma, soon erumpent in densely crowded clusters, 3-1½ mm. across, flattened above and erumpent through the epidermis, black outside, white within. Asci cylindrical, p. sp. about 75 x 8-10 μ, paraphyses, if any, very evanescent. Sporidia uniseriate or biseriate above, ovoid, hyaline with a distinct olivaceous tint, uniseptate and more or less constricted at the septum, 12-14 x 5-6μ.

This comes very near M. endoleucum Sacc. and may not be distinct from that species, the only difference being in the subolivaceous, constricted sporidia.

DIATRYPELLA VETUSTA E. & E. On a decorticated, partly decayed stick lying on the ground, River Forest, Ill. Oct. 1902. (E. T. & S. A. Harper, No. 596.) Comm. E. Bartholomew.

Stromata thickly scattered, erumpent-superficial, ¾-1½ mm. diam., black, uneven above from the slightly prominent, obtuse, smooth ostiola. Asci clavate-cylindrical, 75-80 x 8-10μ, paraphyses obscure. Sporidia allantoid, yellowish, crowded in the asci, slightly curved ends obtuse.

A faint but deeply penetrating black line surrounds the part occupied by the fungus.

MELANOPSAMMA UTAHENSIS E. & E. On dead stems of Actaea rubra, Salt Lake, Utah. Aug. 1903. (A. O. Garnett, No. 287.)

Perithecia gregarious, at first covered by the cuticle, soon superficial, subglobose, becoming slightly depressed or flattened at the top, about ½ mm. diam. Asci clavate cylindrical, narrowed at the base into a short stipe, 75 x 12μ, Paraphyses evanescent. Sporidia subbiseriate, clavate oblong, hyaline, uniseptate, constricted near the middle, slightly curved, 25-30 x 6-7μ, lower cell narrower.

M. caulicola Rehm on Salvia is the (only ?) other caulicolous species described. The conic-papilliform ostiolum with a round opening will separate it from Lophiosphaeria.

CERCOSPORA PLATANICOLA E. & E., Jour. Mycol. 3:17. Feb. 1887.

Well matured specimens of this species collected at Mingo, W. Va., Sept. 1903, have the conidia larger, 30-55 x 4-5μ, and smoky hyaline. The spots become confluent and the entire leaf becomes brown and dead.